

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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DP/PROJECTS/7036

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF INDONESIA

IPF: (1987-91) \$62 659 700

(INS/90/035) - Sectoral Employment Policy and Planning

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	17 April 1991
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	ILO
Government implementing agency:	National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS) and Six Line Departments i.e. Agriculture, Industry, Public Works, Trade, Communications, Tourism, Post & Telecommunication
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$1 494 000
Total UNDP budget:	\$1 494 000
	Source of funds: IPF

Project background

Prior to Repelita V Five-Year Development Plan (1989-93), employment creation had only been incorporated into the five-year development plans at a macro level, and more in the nature of a forecast rather than in terms of targets or strategies for employment creation. BAPPENAS as co-ordinating planning agency of the Government, realized that such considerations should be defined on a sectoral basis to have any real impact; and thus assigned employment targets for each economic sector within Repelita V. However, Repelita V still contained no policy guidance at the sectoral level for attaining these targets, or concrete measures to promote a macroeconomic environment conducive to the growth of labour-intensive enterprises.

BAPPENAS recognizes that economic policy formulation affects employment creation and that policies on the exchange rate, interest rates, deregulation of international and domestic trade, technology and allocation of investment can have a greater impact on employment than specific "employment creation" projects in isolation. Such concerns have yet to be translated into effective planning at the sectoral level. The six sectoral Departments with large public expenditure programmes (Agriculture, industry, Public Works, Trade, Communications and Tourism, Post & Telecommunications) presently do not make any systematic effort to encourage labour-intensive methods of production, construction and maintenance and have no mechanism for monitoring Government-owned enterprises which subcontract small and medium-scale enterprises. Nor do they have a regular programme for producing manpower development plans to ensure sufficiently trained people in occupations

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where demand for labour is increasing, either in the public or private sector. To address this issue, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to conduct policy analysis, intensive employment-oriented research, and the dissemination of this information to senior managers and policy makers in the Government. Specifically, it will be geared to the planning time frame of Repelita VI, and the need to generate implementable policies and strategies that will directly affect employment in both the immediate and longer terms.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (i) assess and identify macroeconomic and sectoral policies and programmes contributing to expand productive employment; (ii) develop a system for monitoring the employment situation and policies in the six sectors of agriculture, industry, public works, communication, trade, and tourism, post and telecommunications; and (iii) assist BAPPENAS and six line Departments in formulating employment strategies, and integrate employment and manpower planning into sectoral planning as inputs for Repelita VI.

The Bureau of Manpower, BAPPENAS will co-ordinate project implementation and the Bureaux of Planning (BOP) of the six line Departments will implement its components. Prior to the start of the project, an Employment Policy Consultative Group and an Employment Planning Task Force will be set up in each Department. The Consultative Group will comprise senior officials of the Department to act as a participatory and co-ordinating forum for the project in that Department, thus ensuring that all relevant policy decision makers are involved in the design and approval of the employment-related policies. The Task Force will be the technical implementing arm of the project in each Department. It will be managed by the Head, BOP and consist of staff from the BOP and the Directorates General; and will be expected to play an active role in the formulation of sectoral employment plans in the Department.

A Technical Committee to co-ordinate the overall project will be set up and consist of BAPPENAS, line Departments and the Department of Manpower. It will promote inter-departmental consultation and exchange of views through regular meetings, and will operate under a Project Steering Committee, consisting of members of the Steering Committee of (INS/90/001) Information System for Employment Development and Manpower Planning (i.e. BAPPENAS, Ministries of Manpower and Education and Central Bureau of Statistics) and the Director Generals of the Six line Departments. The former will meet quarterly and the latter on a six-monthly basis. In order for the project to maintain close collaboration with INS/90/001, the two projects will therefore be managed by a Joint Steering Committee.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a senior employment adviser and national project co-ordinator each for 24 man-months, short-term international consultants (54 man-months), national consultants (21 man-months), sub-contracts for surveys and studies; overseas and in-country training; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	1 077 000
Subcontract	225 000
Training	146 000
Equipment	20 000
Miscellaneous	26 000
Total	<u>1 494 000</u>

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UNDP

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**APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
THAILAND**

IPF: (1987-91) \$ 29 000 000

(THA/90/014)- Social Security Implementation and Development

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	17 April 1991	
Expected duration:	Two Years	
Proposed executing agency:	ILO	
Government implementing agency:	Social Security Office (SSO) Ministry of Interior	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$ 1 309 600	Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	\$ 1 309 600	

Project background

Thailand, although long experiencing the phenomena of rapid industrialization and urbanization, has not introduced social security measures, such as health insurance, which are widely recognized as key elements in the vital processes both of building up a stable and productive workforce and of evolving effective industrial relations policies. Apart from a social insurance scheme for employment injuries covering 1.6m workers in establishment with 20 or more on the payroll, the private sector employees lack adequate social security protection and have to fall back on occasional collective agreements and enterprise level benefits. This is essentially inefficient use of resources, and not effective in filling the gaps left by the decline of the traditional extended family and other systems of mutual support. It is therefore now accepted that social insurance principles should be adopted to pool the risks and finances across the labour force as a whole, and to exploit the social insurance mechanism in support of social and economic development in the country.

In July 1990, a Social Security Bill was approved by the Parliament. This legislation, which has attracted wide public attention and support, comes into effect immediately and the Government wishes to meet the demands for the rapid implementation of the first phase of social security development from early 1991. A new organization, the Social Security Office (SSO), has been set up with the Ministry of Interior to undertake the large-scale operations required for contributory social insurance involving the collection of monthly earnings related contributions from employers and workers, the maintenance of individual insurance records, the processing of claims to cash benefits, and the organization of a system of medical care.

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The Royal Thai Government has received technical assistance from UNDP/ILO for the planning stage of social security implementation under the project (THA/89/013). Planning of Social Security Implementation. During the planning stage, necessary technical plans and proposal covering subsidiary legislation, contributions, benefits, administration, and strategies for computerization have been formulated. The full implementation of the Social Security Scheme will commence shortly. In view that there is insufficient experience in the Social Security Office both of the social security concepts and principles and of the modern techniques on social insurance administration, UNDP assistance is sought to assist the SSO in the implementation of the Social Security Scheme.

Description of project

The essential objectives of the project are to progressively build up the institutional capacity of the newly established Social Security Office, so that it will be able to effectively implement the first phase of the Social Security Scheme. This should be followed by an upgrading process embracing both the introduction of more sophisticated and streamlined methods of management and administration, including progressive computerization and cost containment in the medical care field, thus increasing the feasibility of expansion and improvement in the social security system itself.

The project will assist the Social Security Office in three main areas: (1) establishment of the institutional structures, administrative systems and human resources capacities; (2) computerization of the main administrative functions and building up the technical capability of the Social Security Office through trainings to maintain and extend the computer system; and (3) formulation of strategies and methods for the improvement and development of the system of social security protection.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a project co-ordinator-cum-expert in social insurance administration 24 work-months, 12 work-months of expert in social security computerization, 10 work-months of an expert in organization of health insurance, 6 work-months of an expert in computer hardware and systems software, 14 work-months of other short-term consultants; 10 work-months of national consultants on database development, six work-months in computer system software, six work-months in network communications, eight work-months for consultants on medical benefits, eight work-months for consultants on staff training; 20 short-term fellowships for officials of the SSO to visit countries in the Asian region to learn about the administration and organization of social security scheme; in-service training through seminars, workshops and training courses; non-expendable office equipment namely project vehicle, micro-computer, photo copier, and audio-visual equipment.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	1 002 400
Training	254 400
Equipment	35 000
Miscellaneous	17 800
Total	<u>1 309 600</u>

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ENGLISH

**APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
MYANMAR**

IPF: (1987-91) \$83 400 000

(MYA/81/003) - Pilot Watershed Management for Kinda Dam
(Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	17 April 1991	
Expected duration:	Four years	
Proposed executing agency:	FAO	
Government implementing agency:	Forest Department (Ministry of Agriculture and Forests)	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$1 299 000	Source of Funds: IPF
Previous UNDP contribution:	\$2 005 900	
Total UNDP budget:	\$3 304 900	

Project background

Unsustainable land use practises are causing accelerated degradation in many watersheds in Myanmar. Traditionally in the uplands, shifting cultivation is the only form of subsistence agriculture undertaken by the hill tribes. Excessive timber/fuelwood removals, fires, overgrazing and poor soil management are causing adverse downstream effects such as human hardship and inadequately used land resources for development; rapid silting of reservoirs, river beds, and irrigation canals; droughts; increased frequency and severity of floods that damage croplands, human settlements and infrastructure, as well as a deterioration in potable water quality. In urban centres, particularly Yangon, an impairment in water quality and quantity are major concern of the 3 million city dwellers and the Government.

Productivity of irrigation agriculture, the economic viability of dams and other investment infrastructures and environmental stability are inextricably linked to upstream land use practises. Recognizing this, the Government places high priority on watershed management at all levels, but lacks the institutional and technical capacity to cope with its watershed management problems. This project was first approved in 1986 to assist the Government to develop an integrated watershed management strategy, create a national cadre of expertise for securing sustained productivity of forest land, improve the living standards of both hill tribes and low land farmers through agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems and conservation measures. To this end, the Kinda Dam Watershed was selected as a pilot watershed. Some impressive results were achieved. Infrastructure such as base camps, nurseries for plant production, installation of monitoring equipments, establishment of

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research plots and some physical, biological, socio-economic studies were initiated.

The tripartite review meeting held in November 1990 supported the recommendations of the evaluation mission of November 1990 and proposed that the project should be revised to assist Government in the restoration of the Pugyi watershed, one of the major water supply sources to Yangon and the hydrological survey of the Inle Lake.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) rehabilitate of the Pugyi sub-watershed; (b) conduct hydrological investigations in Inle Lake; (c) establish incentives for Shan hill farmers and inclusion of activities as recommended by the evaluation mission like conservation farming, selection of model demonstration villages and organization of in-service training for farmers; and (d) identify and evaluate of critical watersheds throughout the country as a basis for national follow-up.

Project activities will include: (a) evaluation of critical watershed areas in the country and development of a national watershed management strategy; (b) expansion of the project activities to other two watersheds identified as critical i.e. Pugyi watershed and Inle Lake; (c) inclusion of a grassroots development element into the project through community participation and self help programmes for local farmers to increase their incomes and improve their land use practices.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 18 work-months CTA/soil and water conservation expert, six work-months for watershed management planner, three work-months for a hydrologist, three work-months for a farm product handling specialist, three work-months for a marketing specialist; 1.5 work-months for a farm credit specialist, 18 work-months for a conservation farming/extension specialist, 12 work-months for a training specialist; technical training in watershed management, hydrological monitoring systems, afforestations, and agro forestry techniques; fellowships and study tours; expendable and non-expendable equipment.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	624 200
Subcontract	30 000
Training	219 500
Equipment	309 500
Miscellaneous	115 800
Total	<u>1 299 000</u>

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ENGLISH

**APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
MYANMAR**

IPF: (1987-91) \$83 400 000

(MYA/85/003) - National Forest Management and Inventory
(Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	17 April 1991	
Expected duration:	Six years	
Proposed executing agency:	FAO	
Government implementing agency:	Forest Department (Ministry of Agriculture & Forests)	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$1 216 500	Source of funds: IPF
Previous UNDP contribution:	\$4 137 800	
Total UNDP budget:	\$5 354 300	

Project background

Myanmar's forest cover accounts for over 47 percent of the total land area and amounts to approximately 32 million hectares, of which 10 million hectares are classified as reserved forests. Myanmar's forests are not only of economic importance, but they also play a critical role in soil and water conservation as well as harbouring fauna and flora. Myanmar's export of logs, particularly teak, are vital earners of foreign exchange. With the demand for forest products putting increasing pressures on forest resources, and the demand for agricultural land depleting the area of forests, this project was formulated in 1986 to plan and implement a national forestry strategy, improve the management and utilization of the forestry resources and ensure the protection, conservation and recreation aspects of these resources.

To provide information on the existing forest land use patterns for overall planning, prepare maps and inventories and assist in the development of medium and long-term integrated forest management and utilization plans, the Government has sought UNDP assistance. The project has made considerable progress and produced several outputs which include: (i) a number of sectoral issue oriented reports, which have facilitated discussion at decision making levels to secure Government commitment on pertinent resource issues and to shape Government/UNDP's future forest development plans; (ii) aerial photography which

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has been covered as planned by the Myanmar Air Force (on a subcontract basis); (iii) aerial photo-interpretation and forest type/land use maps which have been undertaken by the Cartographic and mapping section of the forest department; and (iv) field sampling and remeasurement of 2,540 permanent sample plots and the data generated which have been processed by inventory and data processing section.

During the Tripartite Review Meeting held in November 1990, it was agreed that the project concept, to formulate and implement a national forestry policy as part of an integrated and balanced land use plan remained valid. However, given the severe pressures on forest land from shifting cultivation, fuelwood and other wood based demands, a concerted programme for promotion of sound land use practises involving community participation supported at the grass root level was required. It was recommended that the project be revised to incorporate forestry extension component, include geographical information system (GIS) capability and to complete activities which were suspended due to the disturbances in 1988.

Description of project

The present supplementary assistance will streamline and rephrase the delivery of activities and outputs delayed owing to the suspension of project activities in 1988, as well as increase the scope of the project to include a pilot GIS capability together with a forest extension component. As existing institutional and administrative arrangement are inadequate for participatory reforestation a forestry extension programme staffed with a well trained and motivated personnel will be established to plan and put into effect extension programmes for addressing the national problem of deforestation and environmental degradation.

Project activities will include: (a) strengthening the national capacity to support and promote sustainable forestry and environmental development; (b) utilizing the pilot Geographic Information System (GIS) to retrieve and analyze geophysical and socioeconomic data; and (c) facilitating the integration, harmonization and use of data from different sources and the reporting of results to varying criteria particularly in the preparation of land use maps.

Inputs

UNDP will provide for 20 man-months of an extension specialist, six man-months for GIS consultant, 20 man-months for a GIS consultant; administrative support; a subcontract to carry out aerial photography by the Myanma air force; 20 man-months of fellowships and in-country training in forestry extension/GIS component; expendable and non-expendable equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	308 000
Subcontract	228 600
Training	176 800
Equipment	469 500
Miscellaneous	33 600
Total	<u>1 216 500</u>

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ENGLISH

**APPROVAL OF UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
NICARAGUA**

IPF: (1987-1991) \$9 800 000
(NIC/87/C10) - Atlantic Coast Artisanal Fisheries

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	17 April 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed co-operating agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government co-operating agency:	Direccion de Pescar Artesanal (DPA)
Third-party cost sharing:	\$3 618 600
Source of funds:	Trust Fund Agreement with Government of the Netherlands
Total UNCDF budget:	\$3 618 600

Project background

The Atlantic Coastal Region of Nicaragua, the home of seven percent of the country's population, is largely isolated from the rest of the country. Once supported by fishing activities, this region has been destabilized by a number of factors: political, economic and natural.

Civil war was disrupted, in general, all economic activity. However, the fishing industry was especially hard hit, both by the United States trade embargo and by Hurricane Joan. The former resulted in the loss of the major export market and the latter destroyed homes, boats, fishing equipment and marine life, severely decapitalizing the area. Most inhabitants fled and the once flourishing fishing industry was consequently crippled. Those who remained possessed little or no gear to continue in the fishing business. After the war, re-establishment of the regional fishing industry pivoted around the extent and pace of external interventions to recapitalize the region and restore markets.

Given the dire situation of the Atlantic Coastal Region, the Government requested project intervention and specified Pearl Lagoon as the primary area of operation. Its level of development was lower than that of other sub-regions in the Bluefields area and in the country.

Description of project

In light of the above-mentioned problems that have weakened the artisanal fishing sector, the project will aim to: (i) increase incomes and provide productive employment opportunities for fishermen and their families

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UNDP/OPS

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in Pearl Lagoon; (ii) generate foreign exchange through the export of marine products; and (iii) provide the artisanal fishing sector with the requisite capital inputs on a credit basis and a secure export market. Project activities will include: (a) enabling Project Management Unit to oversee three Marine Service Centers (MSES) dealing with credit administration, fish storage and marketing; (b) accepting repayment for the credit, cash or in-kind payments; (c) making tons of ice and acquiring storing capacity; (d) facilitating a wood working and boat building shop; (e) operating an engine repair and maintenance shop; (f) supplying ice and fuel; and (g) establishing a credit linked marketing system.

Credit, both in kind and cash, will be available. This credit will provide access to boats and engines, gear, traps, tools for the fishermen, boatbuilders and others in the area. The larger loans (boat construction and engine purchase) will be administered by the Fondo Nacional de Inversiones (the national investment bank), and the smaller loans (gear, maintenance, traps, etc.) by the MSCs.

Inputs

UNCDF will provide short and long-term consultants and experts; on-the-job and in-service training in marketing, boat construction and engine repair, women's micro-enterprise credit, and marine resource sustainability; subcontracts in fisheries and construction; office equipment, a launch, engine, boat and tools; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	\$
Missions/Audits	150 000
Personnel (International & National)	585 200
Subcontracts	291 000
Equipment	109 000
Operating Expense	75 000
MSC	39 000
Revolving Credit (Boat Construction, Engines, Tools, Gear, Microenterprise)	1 835 000
Support Cost	226 000
Contingencies	<u>308 400</u>
Total	<u>3 618 600</u>

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ENGLISH

**APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

IPF: (1987-91) \$ 8 360 000

(DOM/90/008) - Implementation of the Fiscal Reform

Date of approval by the AC:^{1/}
Expected duration:
Proposed executing agency:
Government implementing agency:

17 April 1991
Two years
Government
Secretaria de Estado de Finanzas through
the following departments: Direccion
General de Aduanas; Direccion General de
Rentas Internas; Direccion General de
Impuesto Sobre la Renta
\$ 3 212 100 Source of funds: IPF
\$ 900 000
\$ 500 000 Source of funds: MDP
\$ 4 612 100

Proposed UNDP contribution:
Government cost sharing:
Third-party cost sharing:
Total UNDP budget:

Project background

The Dominican Republic is facing a fiscal crisis that threatens to undermine economic stability and thwart development and growth. The prospect of lower nickel prices and continued domestic inflation portends a further erosion of public sector revenue in 1991. Over the past three years, the gap between government needs and tax revenue has been made up through inflationary monetary policy, encouraging capital flight and therefore further hindering development over the longer run. UNDP has been supporting the Government in the formulation and implementation of development policies for economic recuperation, within the framework of the Government's Structural Adjustment Programme. In this context, this project is one of the central instruments for the Government in realizing the profound structural changes under the mentioned Programme, of which the fiscal reform is crucial for its success. The project is therefore addressing the modernization of the Dominican tax administration in support of the implementation of an overall tax reform, and covers the five principal areas of taxation: customs tariffs, income tax, value-added tax, excise tax, and property tax; and will be implemented by each of the corresponding tax collection and administration departments involved, under the general co-ordination of the Ministry of Finance.

^{1/} This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) improve the effectiveness of revenue collection authorities in the Dominican Republic; (b) reduce compliance costs for individuals and business; and (c) generate greater certainty and equity in the application of tax codes. Simplicity and straightforward implementation of tax regulations are central to sustaining a stable tax system and buoyant government revenues. Increased revenue will enhance the government's ability to mobilize resources for development, and will assist in reducing inflation that retards domestic savings, and thus development.

The immediate objectives according to the five principal areas of taxation addressed by the project: customs tariffs, income tax, value-added tax, excise tax and property tax are to: (a) improve the administration of customs duties collection, the income tax system, the value added tax system; (b) strengthen the excise tax structure and administration; and (c) develop a property tax administration. Project activities will include: (a) strengthening of organizational structures; (b) computerization or upgrading of information management; (c) measuring for the improvement of terms and conditions of work to address the problems of a turnover, skills, capacity and integrity; and (d) training of personnel.

It should be emphasized that the reform must be seen and implemented as an integrated programme in order for its components to reach the desired result.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 48 man-months for an international tax advisor; 48 man-months for a customs advisor; 4 man-months for a consultant on customs value, 48 man-months for an international property tax advisor; administrative support; a subcontract for a total of 96 man-months for short-term consultancies of experts in all the areas of tax reform, covered by this project, group training of local staff and three study tours; vehicles, computers and technical equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	883 600
Subcontract	2 414 500
Training	369 000
Equipment	835 000
Miscellaneous	110 000
Total	<u>4 612 100</u>

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF INDIA

IPF: (1987-91) \$156 120 000

(IND/90/040) - Leather Sector Programme

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	1 May 1991
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	Government in Co-operation with UNIDO and ITC
Government implementing agency:	Department of Industrial Development (Ministry of Industry)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$ 15 050 000 Source of Funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	\$ 15 050 000

Project background

The leather industry has acquired a place of prominence in the Indian economy in the last decade. The new role of the sector is evident from the growth of the value of the output (revenue) which rose from the base level of (Rs.) 16,700 million in 1984-85 to (Rs.) 40,000 million in 1989-90. During the same period the exports rose from (Rs.) 5,840 million to (Rs.) 18,000 million; and leather and leather products now rank fourth among exports from India. This remarkable performance was achieved in response to liberalization of various regulations. Yet, only a small share of the international market has been captured leaving an enormous potential for further expansion of the sector. Based on current trends it is hoped that exports from this sector will reach a level of (Rs.) 100,000 million (\$ 5.2 billion) in the year 2000.

The Government and the private sector wish to take full advantage of the opportunities in this sector with a view to generating foreign exchange via exports and to creating employment in line with the nation's poverty alleviation efforts. In preparation of the Eighth Plan, a joint working group was therefore charged with the responsibility of reviewing the sector with a view to identifying and outlining measures which could support and possibly accelerate further expansion. In a report issued in 1990, the group identified a number of areas which need strengthening. These include: (1) supply of hides and skins; (2) trained manpower at all levels; (3) product development; (4) quality control; (5) production of leather machinery and auxiliaries; (6) pollution control with particular reference to effluent from tanneries; and (7) marketing.

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In light of the report of the working group, it was decided to develop a comprehensive plan for the sector, which will be based on the premise that further growth of the sector should be export-led and focus on value added products (i.e. move towards high-quality finished products), with particular emphasis on footwear production. In addition, the transformation of the sector will be co-ordinated in such a way that the traditional (informal) segment of the industry will be integrated in a manner which will preserve the livelihood of artisans and the cottage industry and spread the benefits of growth. To this end, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) upgrade skills, product design and quality control; (b) conduct training at all levels and dissemination through training of trainers, demonstrations and workshops and provision of trained manpower directly to the industry; (c) exercise pollution control through testing and demonstration of an effluent treatment plant serving a cluster of small-scale tanneries; and (d) strengthen the studies of institutions as well as shape detailed strategies for the development of the leather industry. Project activities will include: (a) involving through various boards, advisory and steering committees of participating institutions; (b) enabling the Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC) to provide the crucial linkage with the widespread small-scale rural segment of the sector; and (c) co-ordinating multiple efforts by various industry associations and government institutions.

Inputs

UNDP will provide about 375 work-months of expertise, about 435 work-months of fellowships and study tours, which will involve substantial private sector participation. Provision has also been made for sub-contracts for an amount of \$1,200,000 and footwear equipment worth \$6,050,000. The equipment is primarily intended for 4 participating institutions.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	4 850 000
Subcontract	1 200 000
Training	2 800 000
Equipment	6 050 000
Miscellaneous	150 000
Total	<u>15 050 000</u>



APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BURUNDI

IPF:(1987-91) \$ 33 622 000
(BDI/90/006) - Soutien et Renforcement de la Faculté des
Sciences Economiques et Administratives (FEAS)

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	24 April 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	University of Burundi
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$ 3 537 300 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

University level education in Burundi has still very modest proportions (less than 3,000 students), although it absorbs around 18 percent of the education budget. Compared to other Sub-Saharan countries, the enrollment ratio is low: 54 students per 100,000 inhabitants instead of 130. Post-secondary education in economics is provided by the Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences (FEAS) of the University of Burundi while a more vocational training program in business administration is provided by the Higher School of Commerce. In addition, the Higher Institute of Business Administration offers management and accounting courses at night to university graduates.

The FEAS has supplied Burundi's public and private sector with their higher level staff; and graduates have found easily employment corresponding to their qualifications. Given the general scarcity of highly trained professionals, there is no risk of unemployment of university graduates from the FEAS in the foreseeable future. The FEAS has benefitted from Swiss technical assistance since 1964. Although a policy of disengagement had began in 1986, the sudden withdrawal of Swiss co-operation at the end of the 1988-89 academic year was left the University in dire need of assistance.

Thus, the Government of Burundi requested UNDP emergency assistance for the 1989-90 academic year with the possibility of extension to a second project aiming at the pedagogical autonomy of the FEAS by 1994. The present project was developed with this aim during the "emergency assistance" phase which was financed by the UNDP through a subcontract with the "Institut Supérieur de Mathématiques Economiques et Appliquées". The project has been discussed with UNESCO who will be associated with the substantive evaluations. An evaluation of the ongoing activities which was undertaken in March 1991, reconfirmed the validity of the project.

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Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to improve the training capacity of the FEAS by strengthening its administrative, academic and research departments.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) ensure the pedagogical autonomy of the FEAS by 1994 through the recruitment and training of Burundi nationals for teaching positions; (b) improve the administration of the FEAS to enhance the quality of teaching and to increase the number of graduates by reducing the failure rate (by 50 percent); (c) strengthen the scientific capacity of the Research Center of the Faculty (CURDES); and (d) train 15 teaching assistants by means of post-graduate studies (Diplôme des Etudes Approfondies, DEA) completed through seminars and correspondence courses so that the trainees can remain in teaching service at the Faculty. (These studies will be followed by one year fellowships at a foreign university).

Project activities will include: (a) maintaining the teaching staff scientifically updated; (b) conducting research that will provide an in-depth knowledge of Burundi economy; (c) competing along with other research institutes for consulting contracts offered by the government or international agencies; and (d) and becoming financially autonomous in 1993.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a subcontract for seven professors for 36 man-months in computer science applied to economics (1), in rural economy (2), general economics (3), and development economics (1); seven consultant professors per year for one man-month each in public administration, international economic relations, development economics, project appraisal, planning and political economy, quantitative techniques and rural economics; one 10 day/mission per year for a professor responsible for the correspondence course; three researchers per year to support CURDES; three man-months for consultancy on the Faculty's administration; three man/months for the organization of the library; one man-month for technical evaluation missions; 15 one-year thesis fellowships, 15 three-month training programs in tutoring, study tours, seminars, enrollment in DEA programs and in-service training; and the costs for the supporting equipment and educational supplies.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel (evaluation)	60 000
Subcontract*	<u>3 477 300</u>
Total	<u><u>3 537 300</u></u>

(*) including over \$700,000 for training.
